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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	AIARNA GUPTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	2071
Center		Date	~~2 May~~ 3 Aug 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

Temple building architecture in India reflects a rich part of tangible heritage and culture. Temple architecture evolved during ancient India due to multiple reasons:

1. Changing form of worship

→ The people in indus civilisation and Rig vedic people followed nature worship. They conducted yajnas and idol worship had not evolved. Thus structural temples are not found

→ Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism brought new forms of temple architecture. For eg Chaityas were constructed from rock cut caves for Buddhist worship such as karle Chaitya

→ Buddhism also led to construction of stupas. eg. Sanchi stupa

→ Emergence of idol worship in ~~Rig~~ Later vedic society and its flourishment in Gupta period led

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to expansion of structural temples with Garbha Grihya, Shikhar, Mandap etc.

2. Improvement in skills of Craftsmen

→ Earliest structural temple at Sanchi (Temple No. 17) is a single room - flat roofed structure.

→ With improvement in skills of craftsmen elaborate styles emerged such as Nagara style, Dravidian style and Vesara style. For eg. Kailasa temples with their extensive carvings show high levels of skill

→ In cave temples also, skill of craftsmen improved over years. Initial Chaityas at Barabar caves have simple - polished interior. Later under Rashtrakutas cave temple architecture reached its pinacle. For eg. Ellora temple (Kailash temple) created from single rock cut cave.

3. Funding from kings and merchants

Funding and patronage provided

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support to craftsmen.
→ e.g. at Sanchi stupa, the guild of ivory workers provided funds for construction of railings.
→ different styles flourished under patronage of different rulers. Gupta period → saw development of nagara style temples (eg Deogarh temple)
→ In south Pallavas and Cholas created grand temples. eg. city of Mahabalipuram under Pallavas.

This way temple architecture evolved due to funding, change in form of worship and improved skills of craftsmen.

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2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

From the emergence of chalco-lithic age, metal casting had ~~been~~ emerged in India.

Cire-perdour (lost wax technique) ~~is~~ was widely used. In this method a mould is prepared by using a wax pattern. The mould is heated, leading to melting of wax pattern, and leaving hollow inside. This method is used right from Harappan period onwards.

1. In Indus valley civilisation - copper sculptures are found - eg. dancing girl.
2. During Gupta period metal casting was used to produce images of ~~the~~ God - eg. Sultan-gang image of Buddha is 7½ feet statue made of bronze.
3. Cire perdour method reached its

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zenith during Chola period. Chola bronzes were made during Raja raja chola. eg. image of Natraja.

In contemporary times, many Indian traditional statues have been smuggled to western countries. This needs to be addressed through amending the Antiquities Act and creating national archive of Indian statues.

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3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

~~Middle~~ Medieval period in India saw the rise of Bhakti and Sufi movement. These were religious reform movements that led to rich tradition of devotional literature.

1. In Bhakti movement Ramayan and Mahabharata were re-written. for eg. Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitra Manas.
2. Teachings of various saints were written. eg. Kabirdas wrote Bijak. ~~Dadu~~
3. There was development of Apabhramsas. for eg. Marathi literature flourished under Namdev, Tulsidas, Gyaneshwar.
4. New dialects were used for devotional literature such as Braj, Avdhi
5. Emeergence of Sikhism and

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writing of Guru granthu sahib.

6. Some devotional works were written in sanskrit too for eg Jayadeva wrote Geet govinda

7 Sufi movement led to development of persian and urdu literature. for eg. Khusrao was disciple of Chisti order.

8. New forms of songs emerged such as Qawalis written by Amir Khusrao

3. Hindu devotional literature was translated into Persian by Darah shikoh.

Therefore middle ages were not a dark period as it witnessed developments in devotional literature.

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4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

The World War II started with attack of Germany over Poland in 1939. In India, nationalists were divided on future course of action.

1. Mahatma Gandhi was completely against fascism. He ~~argued~~ believed that no movement should be started during the war and Congress should unconditionally support British war efforts.

2. Jawaharlal Nehru distinguished between fascism and British ~~imper~~ imperialism too. He too believed that justice laid on ~~the~~ side of allied powers. However he was against unconditional support of Indians in the war.

3. Subhas Chandra Bose believed that war was between different imperial powers. He saw no difference between fascism and British. He argued that India

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should utilise this opportunity to fight for independence. He was even ready to get help from fascist powers.

Ultimately at Ramgarh session, 1940 INC decided not to launch a mass struggle.

Quit India movement was launched in 1942 due to the following factors:

1. Failure of Cripps Mission - Cripps mission did not offer complete independence as demanded by Indians.
2. Increasing war time miseries - eg. famine and food shortage.
3. The threat of Japanese invasion into India had increased.
4. The evacuation of British from Japanese controlled territories in Burma disillusioned Indians - there were separate roads for white and brown people.

Thus while initially INC had

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decided not to launch mass movement during the war, the war time miseries and imperial policies of British created conditions for launch of Quit India movement.

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5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

In India capitalists emerged in 19th century with emergence of few Indian controlled industries. Indian Industrialists were against imperialism and supported freedom struggle through different means:-

1. They provided financial support to Congress. eg. Ambalal sarabhai funded Sabarmati Ashram.
2. Some industrialists were members of INC and directly participated in Gandhian movements. eg. JRD Tata, Jamnadas Bajaj etc.
3. They helped in negotiating with the British. eg. Tej Bahadur Sapru conducted negotiations with government during civil disobedience movement.
4. They took anti-imperial stand in councils. eg. industrialists voted against the Public Safety Bill and Trade Dispute Act.
5. They boycotted first Round Table conference because congress did not

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join it.

The emergence of socialist trends deterred industrialists:

1. They preferred peaceful movement as increased radicalisation was antithetical to business.
2. The radicalisation of workers was harmful for their interest.
3. They did not favour boycott of councils because they feared that then they will be captured by other groups.

However even then industrialists remained anti-imperial. Gandhiji's ideas of trusteeship was based on class-consensus instead of class-conflict. This helped industrialists to remain part of the movement. For instance Bombay Plan of 1942 had capitalists such as J.R.D Tata, J. Mathai etc. Yet it supported partial nationalisation of industries, land reform, better working conditions of workers.

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This way Indian freedom struggle reconciled interest of capitalists and workers and was a mass movement.

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6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

The socio-religious reform movements represent Indian renaissance and led to positive improvements.

1. Attack on existing social evils
Reformers such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, B.M. Malabari etc. helped purge Indian society from social evils:

i) Efforts led to abolition of sati in 1829.
ii) These movements promoted widow remarriage (Act was passed in 1856)
iii) B.M Malabari, Pandita Ramabai argued against child marriage. British brought Age of consent Act.
iv) Reformers attacked caste system and untouchability. For eg. Arya Samaj under Dayananda Saraswati advocated against untouchability
v) Muslim reform movement under Syed Ahmed Khan attacked purdah system and other orthodox evils in Islam.

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vi) Parsi reform movement under Dada Bhai Naoroji focussed on improving status of Parsi women.

These movements prepared ground for Indian freedom struggle.

1. The educated social reformers were inspired by new ideas of French Revolution. ~~and~~ for eg. Young Bengal movement carried ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. These promoted modern values of nationalism.

2. The revivalist movements instilled pride for own culture. ~~These~~ for eg. Swami Vivekananda inspired early extremists such as Aurobindo Ghose.

3. By removing evils of caste etc, these movements promoted unity and development of nationalism.

4. Revivalistic movement among Muslims under Deoband

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movement were very critical of British. They supported Indian National Congress and national movements.

This way the social reform movements prepared ground for freedom struggle.

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7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

~~The British during dawn of 19th century followed the policy of subordinate isolation~~

After the Battle of Buxar in 1765, British had acquired Diwani Rights and became equal ~~to~~ in status to Nawabs of Bengal or Awadh. In 19th century, the focus shifted to expanding the British empire. This was especially seen under governorship of Lord Wellesley.

1. ~~Se~~ Second Anglo-Maratha war was held under Lord Wellesley. After the war British entered into treaties of Surjit Anjan Gaon and Deogaon and captured large parts of Maratha empire.

2. Fourth Anglo-Mysore war - Tipu sultan was killed and Mysore came under British rule.

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3. Policy of Ring fence - Wellesley followed this policy to protect British territories from Maratha and Mysore attacks.

4. Subsidiary alliance system - under this ~~was~~ system the princely states agreed to station British army and ambassador in their court. Wellesley in turn promised to protect the states from attacks by other rulers. Such treaties were signed with Karnataka, Hyderabad, Marathas etc.

The process of expansion continued even after Wellesley. British followed Policy of subordinate isolation from 1813 till 1856. In this phase large scale annexation were held

i) Under Governor Hastings, ~~sir~~ Anglo Gorkha war happened and British got major territorial such as Nainital

ii) Third Anglo Maratha war in 1813,

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Marathas were completely routed.

iii) Under Dalhousie's Doctrine of lapse Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara were annexed.

iv) Awadh was annexed on pretext of misrule.

v) After Anglo-Sikh war Punjab was annexed.

This way large scale expansion of British kingdom continued till 1856. It was only after Revolt of 1857 that British stopped policy of annexation through Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

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8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

After world war II, the anti-imperial struggles got strengthened in Asian colonies. This was also the phase of Cold war. Thus super powers like USA got involved into the struggles. USA's entry into Vietnam war is one such incident

Phase 1: Struggle for independence

Vietnam was a French colony. VietNimh (Vietnam congress) was carrying out struggle for independence under leadership of Ho-chin min. Viet Nimh was supported by Russia and china. Thus USA supported French in the struggle.

~~Vietnam~~ Viet Minh defeated French army at Dien Phu war.

Phase 2: Post independence Reconstruction

~~After~~ According to Geneva conference,

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Vietnam was divided along 11th Parallel, and elections had to be held. However USA believed in 'Domino effect' and did not want communist govt to come to power in Vietnam.

i) It supported south Vietnam against elections
ii) It supported south Vietnam to quench civil war
iii) It undertook bombing of North Vietnam - used chemical weapons such as orange gas.

America failed in the war because:
1. North Vietnam was supported by USSR and China.
2. Ho Chin Minh provided strong leadership and Viet Minh followed guirella tactics in war.
3. American soldiers faced problems such as unfriendly terrain, rain and tropical diseases.
4. International community and civilians in USA were against US policies - Anti war protests

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were organised in USA.

Thus finally America had to concede defeat and were held in Vietnam in ~~1956~~.

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9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

After world war II, Europe moved towards building european unity to prevent future wars and support reconstruction. European union emerged in 1992 after the Maastricht Treaty. However it had its origins in European steel and coal community. ~~and~~

~~to~~ There are problems with European union:

1. Monetary union without having a financial union has been responsible for economic crisis eg. Eurozone crisis of 2011
2. It is criticised to be undemocratic eg austerity plan was forced on Greece and Portugal
3. Anti european union favour is increasing. eg. Brexit in 2016.
4. It has not been successful in promoting human rights eg. persecution of Roma community and refugee crisis.

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However it has important achievements too

1. It has promoted european unity through Schenzen visa and barrier free entry.
2. It led to economic development. Europe emerged as largest economy within decades of massive destruction of world war.
3. It has supported Eastern european countries post breakdown of USSR for eg. Poland, Croatia etc.
4. It has been successful in preventing future wars and hostility among european countries
5. It has promoted human rights for eg. abolition of capital punishment is precondition for joining EU.

Thus despite limitations, EU has been a major success. It needs reforms such as promoting democratisation and dealing with economic crisis to reduce euro-skepticism.

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10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

The ideas of French revolution did not die out with defeat of Napolean and Battle of Waterloo. These were visible in the 1848 revolutions across Europe.

The revolutions in 1848 carried socialist ideas and were supported by workers against the capitalist regimes. Although they failed, they represent watershed event.

1. They shook the existing political order
→ Metternich had to flee from Austria
→ Louis Philippe flee from France and French Republic was set up.

2. These took steps for German unification
The Frankfurt Parliament supported Monarchical Republic of Germany under Prussia. Although Prussian ruler refused the idea, but this led way for German

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unification under Bismarck take.

3. These encouraged development of socialist ideas and later ~~in~~ ~~1889~~ first communist international took place

4. It saw emergence of European brotherhood. Leaders like Garibaldi, Lord Byron etc supported each other.

Thus although the ~~1st~~ 1848 revolutions failed to bring lasting change, they caused severe dent to the feudal structures and the old ~~order~~ guard. Thus they prepared ground for German and Italian unification in 1870.

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11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

American revolution or American war of independence was a historic event that led to America's independence in 1783.

Causes of American Revolution

1. Economic
→ British control over American trade
→ Stamp Act imposed stamp duty on all products
→ ~~Uroto~~ America was not allowed to trade directly with any other European power
→ Lord North's Tea Policy imposed tax on tea. Americans responded by 'Boston Tea Party' when large amount of tea was thrown into Atlantic

2. POLITICAL
→ 7 year war between British and French weakened British
→ Britain was facing unrest in Ireland too. Thus they agreed to

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grant independence to America in 1783.

3. SOCIAL
→ America witnessed unity between different classes.

4. IDEOLOGICAL
→ People were inspired by leaders such as Thomas Jefferson who argued for inherent rights of colonised people
→ Benjamin Franklin wrote pamphlets that explained drain of wealth from America.
→ The motto 'no taxation without representation' became ideological bases for American Declaration of Independence.

American revolution influenced ~~the~~ Russian revolution of 1789

1. French government's support to America aggravated economic ruin in France
2. ~~It~~ The Declaration of Independence inspired French people. The French revolution led to

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Declaration of Rights of Man and citizens.

3. Direct participation of French personnel in American revolution eg. Lafayette, who later led the fall of Bastille.

This way the two historic events of American and French revolution led to spread of modern ideas of independence, liberty, equality and fraternity.

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12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

Punjab reflected a unique amalgamation of language (Punjabi), religion (Sikhism) and regionalism. The crisis unfolded in different phases:

1. Phase I → Demand for Punjabi Suba
- The State Reorganisation Commission under Faizal Ali had rejected statehood demand of Punjab because it was based on religion.
- However Punjab was created in 1966 when Akali Dal leaders like Master Tara Singh argued that demand was solely based on language.

2. Phase II - Rise of Communalism
- Akali Dal could not get political support because people did not vote on religious lines
- Thus there was increased communalisation of politics and regionalism
eg. Anandpur Sahib resolution by Longowal reflected regional aspirations.

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• Khalistan movement under Bhindranwala witnessed heightened use of religion → he moved into ~~Ate~~ Golden temple ~~and~~

3. Phase 3 → emergence of explosive situation

• Increased terrorism finally led to 'Operation Blue Star'. But it led to damage to golden Temple and killing of Prime minister Indira Gandhi

• Punjab Accord of 1985 tried to find peaceful solutions through removal of AFSPA, sharing of water through tribunal etc.

• But insurgency restarted after Longowal was murdered. It could be finally addressed only after Operation Black Thunder.

Thus Punjab crisis is an important lesson that communal politics should be nipped in the bud itself.

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13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

In 1975 ~~Prime Minister Indira Gandhi~~ President declared National emergency under Article 352. This continued for 18 months.

Factors leading to emergency

1. Indira Gandhi's election was cancelled by Allahabad High Court on petition by Raj Narain
2. JP movement called for gherao of government
3. JP Narayan exhorted public servants to not follow government's orders
4. There was threat of emergence of anarchy.

Emergency is considered dark period in Indian democracy :-

1. Fundamental Rights were abrogated. At the Jabalpur DM case, Supreme Court said that even Right to Life stands dismissed during emergency.
2. The long period of 18 months was not justified.

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3. Decisions were taken not by the Cabinet but by coterie headed by Sanjay Gandhi - eg forced sterilisation

4. All political opposition was supressed through brutal measures such as imprisonment.

5. 42nd constitutional amendment act brought drastic changes in constitution - impacting separation of power.

The masses, media and political class did not accept emergency completely passively.

1. Media → some media channels and newspapers lost independence and became passive supporters. But some media houses remained independent and criticised emergency. Journalists and editors were jailed.

2. Political Class → People belonging to party in power followed orders of coterie. But opposition still existed outside legislatures. Large number of politicians such as JP Narayan, Atal Bihari

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Vajpayee were jailed
iii) Masses – Masses responded by voting against Indira Gandhi in 1977 elections.
Thus masses, media and political class kept democracy alive.

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14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

Women ~~movem~~ participation in social movements had continued since national movement itself. women were active participants in Gandhian struggle and revolutionary movements. After independence too women have actively participated in movements for important issues:

1. Tribal movements women have raised issues of liquour banning, displacement of tribals etc, for eg. women participated in Chattisgarh mines shramik sangha
2. ~~The~~ In Uttarakhand, women participated in chipko movement against cutting of trees.
3. They raised concerns of Bhopal gas victims through Bhopal Gas Pidit Mahilya Udyog.
4. New formed movement saw participation of women Eg. Samrasta Mahila Agradi was linked to

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Sharad Joshi's ~~Shetty~~ Shetkari sangathan

5. In 1970s women raised issues of price rise and political corruption by participating in JP Narayan's Total revolution

6. The textile workers of Bombay and Ahmadabad participated in Trade union movements. Eg. SEWA was formed under Ela Bhatt.

Post 1980s, Autonomous women organisations rose. Women studies were promoted in institutions such as Osmania University. The autonomous women movement raised women specific issues

i) Protest after Mathura rape case led to reforms in rape laws.

ii) After Roop Kunwar case, strong act for ~~[illegible]~~ abolishing sati was brought

iii) Magazines such as Saheli, Anveshi, Manushi gave voice to women.

Thus women have been active participants of social movements.

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In contemporary times, ~~movement~~ protest after Nirbhaya rape case, Narmada Bachao Andolan, and not in my name protest show that women participation has continued in different social movements.

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15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

India has been a country of vast cultural diversity. This exists in form of multiple ethnicities, language, religion, caste etc.

Some people argue that vast cultural diversity is a hindrance to nation building as:

1. It promotes regionalism. ~~and conflict~~ eg. Tamil Nadu's protest against Hindi language.
2. It has led to violence and conflict. for eg. Bhim Sena in UP.
3. It leads to communal conflicts. For eg. Muzaffarpur riots
4. It promotes separatist tendencies For eg. demand of separate nation by Nagas.

However India is a unique blend of unity in diversity. Nation building has continued despite vast diversity

1. The struggle for independence

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brought diverse groups together - promoting progressive nationalism.

2. Constitution tries to reconcile aspirations of various groups. For eg. fundamental rights under Article 29 and 30 protect linguistic and religious minorities

3. ~~Just~~ 5th and 6th schedule under constitution recognise unique way of life of tribals and promotes democratisation

4. Institutional mechanism such as zonal councils, Interstate council promote unity

5. Economic unity is promoted by erstwhile Planning commission and now by Niti Ayog.

6. Philosophy of secularism is enshrined in India which means equal respect for all religions and culture.

Thus cultural diversity has strengthened instead of hindering nation building. Indian nationalism

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is different from the ~~inward looking~~ European rationalism and has progressed by inculcating different cultures within it.

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16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

The Indian constitution is founded on two principles of equality and Justice

Equality of opportunity is procedural equality which means that every individual has equal access to all positions. This is guaranteed under Article 15(1) and Article 16(1). Thus state will not discriminate in public employment based on religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, or residence and dissent.

However we also need substantive equality which implies principle of justice. Some people have faced historic discrimination that prevented them from access to qualification, education etc. Thus equality of opportunity can only be a reality when marginalised communities get access

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to qualification through affirmative action. This is guaranteed through

i) Reservation for economically disadvantaged communities under Right to Education Act

ii) Reservation in higher education for socially and educationally backward (under Article 15(5) of Constitution.

iii) Increasing access to education for girls through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, building girls toilets in schools etc.

iv) Increasing access to qualifications for children with disabilities through inclusive education under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

v) Promoting women and dalit entrepreneurs and skilling under Stand up India, Mudra etc.

This way ~~India~~ we aim at providing equality of opportunity along with fair access to qualifications.

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17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

Women have been portrayed in stereotypical ways through different forms of media. ~~In movies~~ Movies create sensational images through item songs.. ~~obje~~ Such images create following problems:

1. They lead to objectification of women through lyrics in songs and item dance
2. They promote and validate crime against women. For eg movies like Ranjhana validate stalking and voyerism.
3. They ~~prom~~ promote pornography and sexual violence - eg increasing use of cyber space for pornography.

4. They reinforce patriarchal structure through following

1. ~~Co~~ Idea of consent is not shown in media images as movies show that women give in to stalking. This promotes

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patriarchal crimes like marital rape
2. women are not shown as engaged in economic activities - movies create ~~them~~ 'damsel in distress' image of women. ~~for eg.~~
3. T.V shows promote patriarchal structures in kinship and family by reducing women to housewife role.

4. Thus media portrayal of women should change to bring attitudinal change in society. Movies like 'Pink' that focus on consent and 'Lipstick under my Burkha' that focuses on women sexuality need to be promoted.

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18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

Planned obsolescence means ~~that~~ a policy which aims towards producing consumer goods that rapidly become obsolete.

It is seen in communication technology. For example new models of smart phones are launched and old models do not get software updates. Other example is automobiles. Car companies stop making old models and spare parts.

Impact on Economy

Positive Impacts

1. It encourages innovation and developing new models
2. It fuels consumer demand - leading to favourable levels of inflation

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3. It promotes modernization -

Negative Impacts

1. It enhances hedonism - as people keep on replacing their smartphones.
2. It creates problem of waste management -
3. It goes against sustainable development which promotes reuse, reduce and recycle.

Planned obsolescence has created 'throwaway culture' in India. The new models are cheaper than investing in repair. Thus consumers buy new products and throw away old ones. This has led to increased e-waste.

Thus there is need to promote recycle and reuse. Extended producer responsibility in e-waste management rules is important step in managing throw-away culture.

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19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

According to Census 2011, 2.1% of India's population is living with some form of disability.

Employment becomes a vital factor for their empowerment

1. It leads to economic independence
2. They are able to meet their health needs such as medicines, physical supports like wheelchairs.
3. It ~~prevent~~ protects them from being pushed into poverty.
4. It leads to self confidence and true-inclusion in society.
5. Other co-workers' attitude also changes - this reduces biases against persons with disabilities

Government has taken multiple measures to promote employment of PwDs

1. Under Government of India rules PwD get reservation for government

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employment

2. National Handicapped Finance and Development corporation provides financial support for self employment.

3. Inclusion and Accessibility Index provides corporates a tool to evaluate level of inclusion in their companies.

4. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 prohibits discrimination in employment on grounds of disability.

5. Skill India program includes focus on providing skill training for PwD

6. The scheme for Inclusive education in secondary school and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aims to enhance education attainment for children with disabilities. This prepares them for future ~~ed~~ employment

These steps will help ~~act~~ implement the UN Convention on Rights of PwD and ensure

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inclusion of PWD in economic sphere.

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20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

Globalisation is the process of increasing exchange of ideas, people, products across nations. It has enhanced post 1991 reforms in India

Some consider globalisation to be synonymous with westernisation

1. western products such as clothing, food habits entered into Indian market (for eg. Mc donalds, Dominoes etc)
2. social institutions are following western values. for eg. there is shift to nuclear family from joint family post globalisation.
3. value modernity ocured under influence of cyber space — eg. rise in values of individualism.
4. westernisation seen in culture for eg. dance forms like hip hop, jazz music are becoming popular in India.

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However, globalisation is a two-way phenomena. Indian economy, culture and values are also becoming part of western countries.

1. Indian handicraft and textile finds market in USA and Europe eg. e-commerce through craftville, Jovi etc.
2. Indian culture ~~is~~ impacting west - for eg. yoga has reached USA, Europe
3. Indian philosophy and religion inspiring new cults and sects in west eg. Krishna consciousness
4. Indian cuisine spreading in Europe eg. chicken tikka masala is national dish in U.K.
5. Indian companies emerging as multinational companies. for eg. Tata steel has significant control over iron and steel industry in Britain.
6. Indian diaspora is politically active in European

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countries and USA. There are 16 parliamentarians in UK who are persons of Indian origin.

Therefore globalisation is a two way process.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

Name of Candidate	APARNA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	2071
Center	ONLINE	Date	15. Aug. 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Universal Basic Income (UBI) means that all citizens should have access to income to meet their basic needs.

It has 3 characteristics:

i) It is unconditional transfer

ii) It is given to all citizens (universal)

iii) It is given in the form of cash.

The idea of UBI gained appeal after Sweden's referendum on the issue and recommendation made by Economic Survey.

ADVANTAGES OF UBI

1. It gives agency to the people - regarding manner in which they wish to spend the money

2. It reduces administrative costs -

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if wasteful subsidies are replaced by Direct Benefit Transfer

iii) It will help reduce poverty - 21% population is below poverty line according to Tendulkar Committee

iv) It gives support during risk/stress situations such as crop failure etc.

v) It reduces exclusion errors - because it is universal.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

1. High fiscal cost - Economic survey estimated that UBI of around Rs 7500 for 75% population will require around 5% of GDP
2. Create moral hazard - reduce availability of labour and perpetuate dependence of people on state
3. It can be inflationary - the people will also not be protected against increase in prices if fixed income given to them.
4. It could be used for wasteful expenditure
5. There is unequal distribution of-

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resources within family. The male member could use the money/cash for himself.

Despite limitations, UBI has potential for addressing inequality. Economic Survey 2015 said that India spends Rs 1 lakh crore as 'Bounties for the rich' i.e. subsidies going to the rich. These subsidies could be rationalised and near universal UBI (covering 75% population) could be implemented using the JAM trinity.

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2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

In 2015-16 India's exports declined by almost 18% (Economic survey 2016-17). The poor export performance is caused due to both domestic and international factors.

INTERNATIONAL FACTORS

1. Slowdown in China - decline of iron and steel exports
2. Decline in crude oil prices - declined value of petroleum exports
3. ~~Glo~~ Continued global slowdown in American and EU economy
4. Unfair competition due to regional agreements. For eg. textile exports from Bangladesh face 0 tariff in EU but Indian textile exports face 12-15% custom duties.

DOMESTIC FACTORS

1. Infrastructural bottlenecks - ~~no~~ eg. cost of logistics is $7/km for India

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textile industry while it is US$ 41/km in Srilanka

2. Appreciation of rupee currently - makes exports uncompetitive

3. Stringent labour laws - prevent formalisation of industry - only 2800 textile units in formal sector

4. Inverted duty structure - eg for rubber - duty on tyres is lower than that for raw rubber

5. Taxation bottlenecks - eg. high ~~in~~ taxes on synthetic textiles.

The Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) aims at increasing India's exports ~~to~~ $ 900 billion (3.5 % of the global exports). The policy can help through following:

1. Comprehensive schemes for export promotion - Merchandise export from India (MEIS) and service export from India (SEIS) schemes

2. Promote Ease of Doing Business
- single window clearance
- simplification of Aayat Niryat form

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- launch of DGFT app.

3. Promote value addition - greater incentives under MEIS and SEIS for higher domestic value addition

4. Address infrastructural bottlenecks
- creating towns for export excellence
- creating new ports for export promotion.

India's current account became surplus for the first time in 2016 (March - Feb 2017). This reflects impact of new trade policy. This should be supplemented by promoting Make in India, Sagarmala project and ~~increasing~~ infrastructure promotion for enhancing export competitiveness.

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3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Advanced Pricing Agreements (APA) are agreement between the taxation authority and corporate regarding principles in taxation of related party transactions.

APAs are based on the principle of transparent transaction between a company and its subsidiary. These agreements prevent misuse of BEPS. Under BEPS, companies use the loopholes in tax laws to transfer profits to low tax jurisdiction. APAs prevent this as they lead to an agreement on how transfer pricing will be taxed.

APAs are relevant for India

1) To enhance tax base and tax compliance - currently tax to GDP ratio is only 16%.

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ii) Prevent threat of 'tax terrorism' - as there is transparency for corporates too.

iii) Gives clarity for transfer pricing mechanisms

iv) India has high FDI inflows - thus transfer pricing mechanisms need to be regulated.

v) APAs reduce further excessive litigation. For eg. Vodafone taxation case occured due to lack of clarity on transfer pricing.

Thus APAs hold relevance for taxation authorities in India. They need to be supplemented by implementation of GAAR provisions as suggested by Shome committee.

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4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public Debt refers to the debt taken by the government. Under the Constitution of India government can borrow against security of Consolidated fund of India.

Objectives of public Debt Management

1. To make loans available to government at low interest rates
2. To ensure sustainable levels of debt to GDP ratio (N.K Singh Committee recommended 60% of GDP as combined debt of centre and states)
3. To ensure sustainable level of interest payment
4. To reduce dependence on external debt

Currently RBI performs the function

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of Public Debt Management. But government is now setting up independent Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA).

1. Since RBI also decides the monetary policy it leads to conflict of interest - eg. as public debt manager it will want interest rates to be low for the government. But lowering interest rates can lead to inflation

2. RBI is the regulator for all banks. Thus it can force banks to hold government securities

3. External debt is managed by the Ministry of Finance. PDMA will help consolidate both internal and external debt under single agency.

However PDMA controlled by central government also creates conflict of interest as ~~most~~ most of the banks are in public sector (under govt control). Thus

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Raghuram Rajan Committee recommendations should be implemented i.e.

1. Setting up Bank Board Bureau as holding company for all PSBs and removing govt interference
2. Reducing SLR requirements
3. Ensuring full convertability of rupee.

Only with these measures, and independent PDMA will lead to transparent and efficient public debt management

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5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India ~~need~~ needs nearly $1 trillion for infrastructure financing in the next 10 years. Government budgets are insufficient for this and thus PPP become important.

But current investment models of PPPs, such as EPC, BOT, Swiss Challenge model face many issues:

1. Inefficient risk management - BOT puts all ~~coll~~ revenue collection risk on private developer.
2. Delay in land acquisition and environmental clearances.
3. Lack of institutions for adjudication of disputes.
4. Financing challenges - because corporates are facing balance sheet

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crisis and banks have high NPAs.

5. Long term financing is not developed in India - investment rate is only 26%. The capital ~~ba~~ market is not developed.

6. Weaknesses in model concessionaire agreements.

7. Governance limitations - autonomy is low and government interference high. For eg. port authorities have to take consent from government for land leasing.

8. lack of independence in pricing decisions.

Therefore PPP models need restructuring

1. Hybrid Annuity model - being implemented in road infrastructure projects is a good reform. It leads to more balanced risk sharing as govt has responsibility for revenue collection.

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2. SPJ should be set up to suggest further PPP developments

3. Kelkar ~~se~~ committee recommendations for setting up PPP Adjudication Authority and Infrastructure PPP review authority should be implemented

4. Bringing governance reforms - eg. Ports Authority Bill that gives greater governance and pricing freedom to port authorities.

These reforms will help enhance viability and efficiency of PPP and meet India's infrastructural requirements.

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6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India only 4% of the people in voting age file their tax returns. out of this only 24 lakh people have shown their income to be more than Rs 10 lakh.

REASONS FOR LOW TAX BASE

1. High levels of poverty – 21% population is below the poverty line
2. Agriculture is not under taxation
3. Large amount of exemptions – Rs 6 lakh crore was tax foregone in 2015-16
4. Low tax compliance
→ Base Erosion and Profit shifting practices by companies
→ Practise of round ~~tippi~~ tripping – through tax havens such as Cyprus
→ Largely cash based economy – India cash in circulation is 12% of GDP as against 4% of GDP

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in Brazil.
→ Firms don't issue proper bills
→ Use of instruments such as P-notes.

Steps to widen the Tax Base

1. Rationalisation of tax rates - reducing corporate tax rates
2. ~~Bet~~ Increase realisation of property tax
3. Bringing agricultural income under tax net.
4. Implementation of OECD's BEPS agreement
5. Implementing bilateral agreements with other countries. eg. FATCA with USA.
6. Move towards less cash economy by promoting BHIM app, Aadhar Pay
7. Indirect tax reform through GST.
8. Review of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements.
9. Implementation of GAAR.

The review of DTAA with Mauritius and Singapore were important first steps. These should be supplemented by bringing the Direct Tax Code for large scale reforms

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7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्रक का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

construction sector promotes multiplier effect by promoting other sectors such as transport, cement, steel industry, electricity and real estate services. However construction sector is facing challenges due to following:

1. Reduction in input availability -
- operation of sand mining mafia,
- slow down in cement production
- slow down in iron and steel sector

2. Limitations in credit availability
- large NPAs of bank
- long term capital instruments are not developed.

3. Slow Down in Market
- global slowdown - reduced requirement of commercial construction

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- demonetisation led to sudden cash shock - led to decline in real estate prices.

Government has taken following steps to promote construction sector

1. Legal Measures
- Real Estate Regulation Authorities Act was passed. The act sets up state level Real Estate Regulation Authorities
- developers have to deposit 70% of funds in separate account for development
- state govt's responsibility to enhance digitalisation of land records, single window clearance etc.

2. Funding
- Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) promoted - SEBI brought guidelines for REITs
- This will provide long term financing for the sector.

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~~These measures should be supplemented by~~

3. Promoting Housing construction under PM Awas Yojana.

These measures should be supplemented by bringing real-estate under GST, as recommended by chief Economic Advisor. This will promote real estate development and prevent property hoarding.

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8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, 20 people die in road accidents every hour in India.

The road safety situation is complicated in India due to existence of weaknesses in multiple factors:

1. Weak enforcement of traffic laws
2. Education and licensing
- licenses are granted without stringent driving checks
- lack of regulation of driving schools
3. ~~Rod~~ Road engineering and road discipline
- large number of vehicles with lack of lane driving
- potholes etc and bad road design.

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4. Vehicle Engineering - Indian cars ~~ca~~ got zero rating at New Car Assessment Program in Europe
- lack of child safety features in car.

5. Weak laws
~~Motor~~ Vehicles Act, 1988 does not cover important aspects such as holding contractor accountable for bad road design.

Government is taking a number of measures to address this menace

1. Enactment
~~Mott~~ Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill ~~1988~~ 2017 carries salutary provisions such as:-
→ transparency in licensing
→ electronic enforcement
→ vehicle recall
→ mandatory insurance for all road ensures
→ stringent penalties for drunk driving and hit and run.

2. Engineering
→ NCAP ~~is~~ is initiated for assessment of ~~the~~ cars

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→ Anti lock braking system made mandatory
→ identification of danger zones on roads by MoRTH and improvement in road design

3. Enforcement
- use of UAVs in enforcement - eg in Bangalore

4 Emergency Care
- Good samaritan protection guidelines issued by MoRTH under PIL filed with supreme court
- Motor vehicles Amendment Bill also provides for good samaritan protection - ensure emergency care in golden hour.

These measures will help meet the goal under Brazil Declaration of reducing road crash fatilities by half.

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9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty identification is an important problem for economists. Earlier India followed Lakadwala committee recommendations. Under this calorie intake was used as parameter for determining poverty.

Now, poverty line is based on Tendulkar committee report. It includes:

1) Calorie intake for rural and urban areas
2) Non food expenditure - health, education, housing etc.

The poverty line is fixed by Planning commission. States identify the actual poor households.

These parameters are also undergoing reform through Socio-Economic Caste Census. Under

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SECC households are identified based on deprivation indicators - certain marginalised HH such as manual scavengers, household without adult literate member etc are automatically included. Other HHs are ranked based on multiple deprivations.

In post reform era - economic growth helped in poverty alleviation:

i) BPL households reduced to 22%
ii) Govt funds increased - it could implement programmes such as NREGA, food security Act etc.
iii) Tertiary sector employment such as construction sector expanded.

But there were limitations:

1. Agriculture sector did not recieve fruits of reforms
2. Skewed employment ratios - agriculture employes 48%.

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workforce but contributes 15% of GDP.

3. Reforms led to increased contractualisation of workforce. According to NSSO, contractual labour in organised sector increased from 38% (2000) to 54% in 2011.

∴ we need 2nd generation reforms to address poverty. These include promoting employment generating sectors such as textile, enhancing entrepreneurship through ASPIRE, stand up India etc. Agriculture sector also should be promoted to enhance farm income and reduce rural poverty

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10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

India imports more than 80% of its crude oil requirements. The adoption of HELP in place of NELP holds importance in this regard.

~~The New Exploro~~ The previously existing NELP had following limitations that necessitated a new policy:

1. It was based on production sharing contract - this led to inflating of initial expenditures by companies and low revenues for government.
2. It did not incentivise development of non-conventional resources such as shale gas etc.
3. The auctioning of blocks was held intermittently only
4. It failed to enhance exploration as import dependence continued.

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HELP has potential to transform exploration and production activities in India.

1. It offers uniform license to the bidder. This means that license holder can carry out E&P activities for all hydrocarbons in the field
2. It gives pricing freedom - this will incentivise E&P for costly non-conventional resources like coal bed methane, shale gas etc.
3. It gives option of open acreage - bidder can bid for blocks anytime and not wait for govt auction
4. It is based on revenue sharing contract - this will incentivise early production and prevent front loading of expenditure.

Thus HELP aims to meet govt's goal of reducing import dependence by 10% by 2022. This policy along with Draft Energy Policy 2017 of NITI Aayog will help us meet

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India's growing energy needs along with commitments of environment ~~sus~~ sustainability.

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11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment means selling off government shareholding in public sector companies.

Targets of govt through disinvestment

1. Increase government resources
2. Meeting fiscal deficit targets
3. Depoliticise non essential services
4. Meeting resources for enhancing capital expenditure
5. Addressing the problem of exit in Indian economy. For eg. privatisation of loss making Air India.

However disinvestment targets could not be met due to:

1. Over pricing of govt assets.
2. Slow down in private sector.
3. Private sector had low availability

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of funds due to high NPAs.

4. Slowdown in crude oil prices - reduced ~~instant~~ share prices of OMCs that were put up for disinvestment.

5. Global slow down - reduced international buyers and reduced FPI inflows.

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12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is the practise of growing plants in water medium without use of soil.

Hydroponics is relevant in the context of increasing land degradation around the world's and particularly in India

1. The land availability for agriculture will reduce to increasing urbanisation and population pressure
2. soil erosion and land degradation is reducing soil fertility
3. soil fertility is also being impacted by salination in green revolution areas and acidification due to excessive use of fertilisers.

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4. With climate change and flooding of coasts - land availability will further reduce.

Hydroponics offers advantages

i) Food crops ~~with~~ can be grown directly in water media

ii) Nutrients easily and quickly dissolve in water medium.

iii) Meet food security demand in wake of reducing land availability.

iv) Waste water can be used

But hydroponics is costly. It requires technological inputs and extension services. Water availability is also limited in India. Thus hydroponics offers new solutions to meet future agricultural demands. Government support is needed to meet technical and funding requirement

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13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The land reforms implemented during 1950-70s lead to land ceiling and stringent tenancy laws. Now the Haque committee set up by NITI Aayog has recommended reforming tenancy laws and promote tenancy.

Factors for need of Reforms

1. stringent ~~tenu~~ land ceiling prevent consolidation of land that is needed for mechanisation
2. Now gram panchayats are strong. Thus tenants will not be exploited - hence tenancy should be promoted
3. Existing laws restrict growth of contract farming
4. Existing laws have prevented

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availability of land to tenants - 30% tenants landless according to NSSO.

5. They have caused adverse occupational ratio - 50% population dependent on agriculture

IMPEDIMENTS TO REFORMS

1. Land is a state subject - states have not brought reforms.
2. Fear of emergence of absentee land lords.
3. Lack of land records in most of the states
4. Low land - man ratio
5. High fragmentation of land.

BENEFITS OF REFORMS

1. Secure tenancy will incentivise tenant farmers to increase productivity
2. Tenant will get increased access to credit and agricultural inputs against leased land
3. It will help address adverse

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occupational ratio – if there is security of ownership then owners can lease land and adopt non-agricultural occupation.

4. It will promote contract farming and food processing industries.

Thus Model Land leasing Act as recommended by Hague committee should be adopted by states. Land records modernisation, on the lines of e-Bhoomi of Karnataka should also be implemented.

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14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture sector includes growth of flowers, fruits and orchards. It accounts for 33% for total agricultural productivity in India.

Horticulture sector carries immence potential for realising govt's vision of doubling farm income.

1. There is high export potential for ornamental plants.
2. ~~The~~ Increasing demand due to increasing urbanisation and rising per capita income.
3. It has high employment generation
4. It employes large number of women - eg. fruit plucking in Himachal Pradesh
5. The acreage under Horticulture has increased by 18% in 2015
6. It will lead to diversification of

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agricultural income.

However there are certain Challenges that need to be addressed

1. Infrastructural Challenges

i) lack of cold storage infrastructure and logistics-

ii) low road connectivity particularly in North Eastern states where horticulture output is high

iii) low backward - forward linkages.

iv) Existing irrigation coverage is low (only 34% agricultural land under irrigation)

2. Legal Challenges

i) Land leasing and land tenancy restrictions

ii) Marketing restrictions - fruits and vegetables are under state APMC Acts

3. Low credit availability for employing high productivity seeds and mechanisation.

The government is implementing

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Integrated mission for Horticulture Promotion, National Bamboo Mission etc. for promoting horticulture sector. Marketing reforms such as enactment of the new Agriculture Production and Livestock Marketing Act and promoting food Processing will help realise potential of horticulture sector

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15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the temporal and geographical arrangement of crops. The choice of crops cultivated by a farmer depends on geographical and economic factors

1. GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

i) Availability of monsoon ~~rate~~ rain and/or irrigation. For eg. jawar, bajra is grown in dry peninsular India

ii) Kind of soil - eg. cotton is grown in Maharashtra due to black soil

iii) Topography and drainage - eg. coffee and tea in western ghats due to topography.

iv) Local winds - eg. blossom showers, coffee showers etc.

2. ECONOMIC FACTORS

i) Government policies - eg. MSP

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require ~~to~~ promote growth of wheat and rice

ii) Availability of market – sugarcane is grown in Maharashtra because large number of sugar mills provide ready market

iii) Availability of inputs like seeds, credit, fertilisers → eg. growth of paddy in Punjab, Haryana due to availability of HYV seeds during Green Revolution.

iv) Availability of artificial irrigation eg. Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan promoted irrigated agriculture

The cropping pattern in India is cereal centric and water intensive due to govt policies of MSP. Thus to promote sustainable cropping pattern there is a need to:

1. Promote market for other crops such as pulses and oilseeds through reforms in MSP.

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2. Increase efficient irrigation under drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation
3. Promoting mixed farming by encouraging agro-forestry and livestock rearing
4. Promoting food processing and contract farming - this will encourage horticulture and perishable crops.

This way cropping pattern needs to be reformed.

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16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food Processing Industry is a sun-rise sector for India. It contributed to 9% of GVA in manufacturing in 2016-17.

It is significant for economic development of India because:

1. It has high employment generation potential - particularly women employment.
2. Increase potential for exports → eg. export of meat and fish products to south-east Asian countries.
3. Increasing demand for processed food - due to increasing urbanisation, women participation in workforce.
4. It provides backward-forward linkages
5. Increase farmer income and

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reduce their dependence on MSP.

6. Promote 'Make in India' and manufacturing sector

However the sector faces following challenges:

1. Agricultural Productivity
   - low irrigation potential
   - low productivity
   - current production is cereal centric

2. Marketing Restrictions
   - State APMC acts restrict direct buying and selling
   - contract farming is restricted

3. Infrastructural Challenges
   - lack of warehousing and coldstorage
   - week logistics infrastructure - eg low ~~hinterland~~ connectivity in North East
   - low availability of processing infrastructure

4. Tariff and Non tariff Barriers
   - European countries put phytosanitary barriers. For eg. mango exports from India were stopped
   - high tariffs on agricultural products from India.

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National Mission on Food Processing seeks to address these challenges. Its salient features are:

1. Support to state govts to meet infrastructural requirements
2. Credit availability to MSMEs for meeting technological requirements
3. setting up of Mega food Parks as hub and spokes model.

Government has launched the SAMPADA scheme that converges the existing schemes on food processing to encourage the sector

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17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Farmers face multiple risks such as monsoon risk, productivity risk, market risk. Thus Governments give financial support to farmers through different measures like
→ minimum support price.
→ subsidy on inputs - fertiliser, electricity
→ Insurance schemes - like Fasal Bima Yojana

The current scenario face multiple limitations. Direct Benefit Transfer and universal crop insurance would help address following concerns:

1. Ecological Benefit
→ current subsidies have adverse impact on soil health through

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accurate utilisation of urea. DBT will lead to better fertiliser decisions
→ It will reduce dependence on MSP thus lead to crop diversification.

2. Economic Benefit
→ reduce administrative costs
→ reduce leakages. For eg Economic survey 2015 noted that Rs 23000 crore of fertiliser subsidies goes to rich farmers
→ promote regional equity as currently MSP based procurement only from few states.
→ Prevent market distortion - enhance private markets, food processing etc.

3. Better returns to farmers
- currently schemes face delay in disbursement - leading to farmer suicides
- low financial inclusion leads to dependence on non-institutional

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credit - DBT will enhance financial inclusion
- universal insurance will help meet stress situations such as droughts, floods etc.

Thus DBT and universal insurance for crops will help address farmer distress and enhance efficiency. These should be supplemented by market reforms such as adoption of e-NAM and model APMC by states.

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18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The food corporation of India maintains buffer stocks in India. It aims to achieve twin objective:

i) Market security for farmers - government buys their produce at MSP

ii) Food security - buffer stocks are used to supply PDS

iii) Stock to meet strategic demand in case of food shortage.

But buffer stock programme is criticised because of

1. lack of storage infrastructure - leads to large scale wastage as noted by supreme court

2. It leads to market distortion - increase prices in the market

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3. It leads to grain centric cropping pattern - leading to shortage of other crops such as pulses, oil-seeds.

4. Despite large stocks, malnutrition continues - 38% children stunted according to global hunger index.

5. Procurement is regionally biased - limited to few states

6. Ecological Problems - it incentivices water intensive cropping pattern and prevents growth of dry land farming.

7. International Commitments - these programmes lead to high Amber Box subsidy under WTO's agreement on Agriculture. currently WTO has adopted a peace clause that have led to continuation of public stock-holding program.

Thus there are needs for reforms in buffer stocking.

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Procurement should be decentralised ~~as~~ to states as recommended by Shanta Kumar committee. Storage infrastructure should be promoted under private sector. Gradual movement towards ~~DB~~ Direct Benefit Transfer and food coupons for PDS and DBT for farmers should be explored

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19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Article 39 of Indian constitution makes it a directive principle for State to ensure minimum and equal wages for men and women.

However agricultural labourers get much below the State's minimum wages. These lacunae exist because of:

i) Low bargaining power of agricultural labourers.

ii) seasonal nature of job

iii) lack of formalisation of work – no records of wages

iv) In some states wages under NREGA is kept much below minimum wages.

v) Agricultural market is not developed – this pushes the prices

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down and thus labourers are also paid less.

vi) Plantation workers are exploited in big plantations.

Government should implement following measures to improve status of agricultural labourers:

1. Ensure availability of work under MGNREGA
2. Reduce dependence on agriculture by promoting employment generation in other sectors.
3. Skill generation for food processing related employment such as packaging etc.
4. Promote self employment through ~~DDU~~ NRLM and ASPIRE
5. Diversification of employment through promoting horticulture, livestock rearing etc.

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This way agricultural labourers income should also be doubled by 2022.

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20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

The livestock rearing sector holds great potential for enhancing employment, ~~agricultural growth~~ and farmer's income. But ~~it~~ meat and poultry sector faces following challenges:

1. UPSTREAM

i) low productivity of Indian breeds

ii) Decline in common pastures - reduce availability of feed for livestock

iii) Threat of diseases such as avian influenza in poultry and FMD among livestock.

iv) Livestock markets for slaughter are not developed.

2 MIDDLE STREAM

i) low level of processing

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ii) Lack of cold storage and abbatoirs infrastructure

iii) Lack of storage infrastructure.

iv) ~~Threat~~ Lack of proper dealing with poultry waste such as feathers etc.

DOWNSTREAM

i) Threat of use of antibiotics

ii) Tariff and non-tariff barriers in exports. eg. EU has currently recalled eggs exported from Netherlands due to use of insecticide in poultry feed.

Measures for growth in sector

i) Promoting veterinary availability through schemes like Nakul Swasthya Patra and Rashtriya Gokul Mission

ii) Developing livestock markets through passage of Agricultural Produce and livestock market act

iii) Research and extension services for poultry and livestock feed

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iv) Enhancing cold storage and processing infrastructure through SAMPADA scheme for food processing
v) Regulating use of antibiotics
vi) Increasing exports by completing FTA with Europe.

The livestock and poultry sector can help meet the aim of doubling farmer income by promoting diversification. Thus these sectors should be promoted to support 'pink revolution' in India

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